

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1859.

## The Commission.

It appears to us that by some means or other, we have so far failed to notice the fact that the Speakers of the two houses of our last Legislature, acting in pursuance of resolutions passed by the bodies over which they presided, have appointed Francis Fries, of Forsyth, John Norfleet, of Edgecombe, Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin and Rufus Barringer, of Cabarrus, Commissioners "to examine into the management, affairs, receipts, disbursements, indebtedness, present condition and future prospects of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company."

We think the selections good. They are equally divided between the East and the West, and between the Democratic and "Opposition" parties. The gentlemen themselves are clear-headed, industrious business men, acquainted with the examination of facts and figures.—The Commission met and organized at Raleigh during the meeting of the State Fair. We do not know that anything more was then done, than to agree upon the course of action to be pursued in the future conduct of the examination with which they are charged.

We see that Arch-bishop Hughes of New York has been invited to preach the Graduating Sermon at the next annual commencement at Chapel Hill. Bishop Hughes is perhaps the most prominent clergyman of his own, or we might say, of any denomination in the United States. His talents are unquestioned, and he, as a gentleman and a man of the world, to say nothing of his being a Christian, will, of course avoid controversial subjects on an occasion like that of the commencement.—We are inclined to believe that he will attract almost as large an attendance as was drawn together at the last commencement by the visit of the President.

We notice that some of our exchanges speak of Bishop Hughes as being the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. This we believe is a mistake. The primary appertains to the Archbishop of Baltimore, now occupied by Bishop Kendrick.

## Democratic Meetings.

The last Asheville News contains the proceeding of meetings held in the counties of Yancy and Madison, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, and the Democratic District Convention at Asheville.

Both meetings cordially approve the administration of His Excellency, John W. Ellis, and recommend his re-nomination. The doctrines avowed by Senator Douglas, are declared to be not in accordance with the avowed and declared doctrines of the National Democratic party.

Mr. T. W. Atkin offers the Asheville News (Democratic) for sale. He says that the circulation is fair and might be increased. The jobbing and advertising are remunerative. A bargain will be given.

This would be a tempting chance in June, July or August, but since the frost has set in, the mountains are less attractive. We think, however, that a fair opening exists for a man of talent and energy, to make a comfortable living and to do good service. Asheville is situated in a beautiful and healthy country. When a man there gets tired of living, he has to come down to the low country to die.

The more we see of the tone of the Northern press, the more fully are we convinced of the sympathy of that section with "old Brown" and his aids in the Harper's Ferry outrages.

Every man conducting a public journal at the North, knows that, wholly and totally apart from all considerations of treason, or of inciting slaves to rebellion—wholly irrespective of any merely statutory regulations of Virginia, these men were proven to be guilty of murder at common law. They know that the evidence was sufficient to have convicted them of this crime under the laws of any State in the Union, and yet because of this crime being aggravated by its connection with others even more dangerous in their results and tendencies, they contend that John Brown & Co. ought to be pardoned. Harper's Weekly distinctly and candidly states that these men are guilty and deserve death, but contends that the South, especially Virginia, ought to pardon them, or at least commute their sentences from considerations of policy—that it may go better with the South at the elections of next year.

The whole Northern press, with the exception of the Old Line Democratic Organs, has assumed a tone of menace and domineering, wholly beyond all former precedent, and apparently intended to arouse feelings of hatred against the South, as well as calculate to exasperate that section.

An IDEA.—It appears that certain speculative parties at the North had conceived the idea of getting up an excursion to see "old Brown" and the other Harper's Ferry convicts, and actually tried to effect an arrangement with the authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Of course the object was pecuniary speculation. The Company refused, very properly.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday night and Sunday it rained; Sunday night it blew, and this (Monday) morning it froze and there was ice on all water-bodies, and a few doctored dogs felt uncomfortable in their underlings. To-day the sun shines as bright as anybody's sun, and we cannot see any of the spots that you read about. After three white frosts, "they say" that we will have more rain, and we suppose after more rain, we will have three white frosts, and then Christmas will be coming and New Year, and nigger-biting and men with bills, and a general disorder, and all things will start in their old tracks—nearly.

## An Old Rascal.

An old man in Indiana recently coaxed his daughter, nineteen years old, for wearing hoops. The aged william. No doubt that young woman was "fair as the dawn," "beautiful exceedingly," but being beautiful, naturally without soap? What is a Hoosier "gal" nineteen years old without hoops? Better be out of the world than out of the fashion. Hoops is the fashion.

Yesterday was observed by the German citizens of many portions of the Union, as the first anniversary of the birth of the poet Schiller, who has been sometimes called the German Shakespeare. Schiller and Goethe are unquestionably the two first names in German literature, and their joint residence at Weimar, gave to the little capital of a petty Duchy, an interest greater than that which attaches to even the metropolis of the Prussian Monarchy. Goethe was ten years older than Schiller, having been born in 1749, while Schiller was born in 1759.—Daily Journal, 11th inst.

The Washington States comes out in a new dress and with a new name, or an addition to its old one.—To the title "States," it adds the other so essential to strength and prosperity, "Union"—"States and Union." The paper exhibits decided ability and appears to be the only Democratic paper published at the seat of government, at any rate it is the only one received at this office. We believe there is a paper called the "Constitution," published by a man named Bowman, but we never see it, although it might sometimes be useful on account of the "official" announcements published in its columns. It generally declines to exchange with Democratic papers, being lofty in its notions.

Horatio Stone, the sculptor, has matured and modelled his design of a statue of the late Thomas Hart Benton, as he often appeared before the American Senate.

Cook, the second in command to old Brown, has presented a long paper as a confession, which is said to throw very little light on the Harper's Ferry affair. He gives rambling accounts of his own personal experience and, perhaps, of his own sufferings, but no satisfactory account of things about which the public feel an interest. The people about Harper's Ferry think that Cook is the worst of the crowd, as he acted the part of spy and emissary of insurrection. He pleaded guilty on all the counts with the exception of that for treason. Judge Parker overruled the exception. The point will be carried to the Appellate Court. The object of Cook's counsel in pleading guilty to all the charges but that for treason and excepting that, is for the purpose of placing his case within the reach of the pardoning power of the Governor. Treason is not pardonable in Virginia without special consent of the Legislature.

Two HEADS.—A single brief paragraph, in the news by the City of Baltimore, gives evidence of the operations of a cause of difficulty which was anticipated when when Lombardy was united to Piedmont. The paragraph runs thus:—

TURN, Wednesday.—The Minister of Justice has resigned in consequence of the Court of Cassation being transferred from Turin to Milan.

This is the first movement of the inevitable jealousy between the "old dominion" of Piedmont, and the newly acquired territory of Lombardy. Milan, the third City in Italy in population, and the second in wealth and commerce, could hardly rest satisfied with a position sub-ordinate to Turin, her inferior in wealth, population, art and antiquity, and yet Turin, the acknowledged capital of the Piedmontese, or so-called Sardinian monarchy, cannot submit to lose the prestige and profit attached to that position, or even to share it with Milan. The removal of the Court of Cassation to Milan, a concession due from Victor Emmanuel to his Lombard subjects, has excited feeling at Turin, and the Minister of Justice has resigned on account of it. The Court of Cassation, we take to be something of a Supreme Court, or Court of Appeal.

Piedmont or the King thereof takes Lombardy with debt of two hundred and fifty millions of florins, or about one hundred and forty millions of dollars of debt, besides assuming the payment of certain pensions—paying back to France advances of money made for the Sardinian army, etc., etc.

After having spent the lives and treasure of her people—borrowed money from France—seen her fields trodden by invading hosts or "occupying" allies, what has Piedmont or her people gained? With Parma and Lombardy, the new kingdom is still only a second-rate power, and cannot of itself stand alone against either of its gigantic neighbors. Jealousies must arise and have already arisen, and with the new territory, comes a new and enormous debt and a heavier taxation, and this is glory! The world grows older but whether it grows wiser may fairly admit of question.

We are told that a large majority of the people of the North, are opposed to the late aggressive movement at Harper's Ferry. We do not believe it. We say that if the people of the South place confidence in such professions or reliance in anything but themselves, they will be mistaken.

"Old John Brown" and his associates, are in jail and will be hung, and the North sympathizes with these midnight disturbers of a peaceful town, and murderers of peaceful citizens. Even the Journal of Commerce, conservative and anti-abolition as it is, acknowledges this when it advises the pardon of these traitors and murderers, or at least the commutation of their punishment from that of death. The Journal does not do so because it itself thinks these men ought to be spared, but because it knows northern sentiment, and knows that that sentiment will be outraged by the just and proper punishment of the Harper's Ferry criminals.

Now why should this be so? Why should the infliction of the death penalty on Brown and his associates arouse the indignation of the North, if the North reproaches their acts? What should there be about these murderers more than others, that objection should be taken against their punishment? The majority at the North sympathize with "old Brown." They think his expedition ill advised, wild, chimerical, illegal, but not wrong, that is the truth of it. Just look at the impetus Harper's Ferry has given to the Republican cause? Look at New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts. "Old Brown's" expedition is the fruit of Seward's teachings. The late election in New York proves that that State endorses these teachings. It is folly to say that having done so, she does not approve of their fruits, apparent as these fruits are.

Where are the movements at the North to indicate any condemnation of such things? Where the public meetings?—where anything? There has been none.—The "irrepressible conflict" has come. We might as well say so, since such is the fact.

## Gerritt Smith's Insanity.

Our readers have seen the telegraphic announcement of the insanity of Gerritt Smith, the well-known and wealthy abolitionist. Some people doubt it. We have been asked whether we believe it. We can't rightly answer. Perhaps he is, and perhaps he isn't. It may be only a ruse of the old fellow to escape the process of the United States, or it may be a trick of the abolitionists to create more fuss and excitement—who shall say? In fact who shall define what insanity—craziness is? For anything we know, Gerritt Smith may have been somewhat crazy for years. As the world goes, any man is considered slightly cracked that don't take care of his money. Now Gerritt Smith alone of all the leading Abolitionists, had given his money freely to the abolition cause. The other leaders had talked of such things, but he had actually done them. The others had helped to steal all the negroes they could, and for that matter so had the veritable Gerritt; but he had done more—when he could not steal he had more than once put his hands in his pocket and paid money to buy his "colored brethren." All these things are conclusive evidences of his insanity—they are certainly so in the eyes of those blatant preachers of philanthropy who make a living out of their principles; who make piety a paying business. Undoubtedly Gerritt Smith has long been crazy in their opinion, although as his craziness helped to fill their pockets, they were willing to "let him slide." And we think too that he must have been crazy to have been swindled out of so very many thousands and tens of thousands of dollars by such a set of leaches as hung on to him—the Chabbands and Bill Sikeses of abolition villany.

Crazy or not crazy makes little difference—none that we care to talk about, for what is sanity, and what is insanity, truly weighed, is more than we can pretend to decide. Who of us is or is not crazy? That is a question that no man can answer in his own case. The eye sees not itself, save by reflection, and no one likes reflections cast upon him in a mental or moral sense. Seriously, Gerritt Smith may have gone off upon this question, because he was sincere in the main. There are no fears of Beecher, Cheever, Seward and the rest ever going crazy by the force of sincerity or conscientious conviction.

THE INDEPENDENT.—Messrs. Chapin & Co., have commenced the publication of a weekly paper under the above title, at Goldsboro', N. C.

It is handsomely printed—of fair size—well got up, and gives promise of industry and talent. It eschews party politics, and devotes itself to the news of the day and other matters of interest. Price \$2 per annum in advance.

DEAD.—Mr. J. J. Williams, formerly of Tarborough, N. C., died in Galveston, Texas, on the 14th ult., of yellow fever.

## W. & W. Railroad Meeting.

Yesterday forenoon, after the report of the President and Directors and accompanying documents had been presented, they were, on motion, referred to a committee consisting of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Dr. A. J. DeRue, Wm. S. Battle, James Cassiday, N. N. Nixon, J. A. English and Don. McRae, Esqs.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m. when some discussion arose over a proposition to appoint a committee to prepare for publication and have printed five hundred copies of the reports and transactions of the Company from its inception up to the present time, so as to preserve its history as a matter of information and interest. The matter was finally laid on the table.

The committee to whom had been submitted the report of the President and Directors with accompanying documents submitted a report through their chairman, W. A. Wright Esq., which, with subjoined resolutions, was adopted by the meeting. The report and resolutions mainly have reference to the Tarboro' Branch and the subscription to a steamship line. Agreeably to the report and resolutions of the committee the stockholders refer the matters connected with the Tarboro' Branch to the President and Directors. They authorize the President and Directors to subscribe \$30,000 to the stock of a regularly incorporated ocean steamship company, provided the Manchester Railroad company co-operates with them.

The stockholders then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year. No change in President or Directors on the part of individuals or the State.

There was less discussion than might have been expected, and the meeting, after the usual vote of thanks, adjourned to meet here at the usual time next year—that is on the second Thursday in November.

The amount of stock represented was full, and the attendance of stockholders pretty large, but they were not so generally accompanied by their families, for obvious reasons.

The feeling generally, was a pleasant one. People like to get a good dividend. They like to feel that their property is in a prosperous condition, and when they know that it is so, they naturally and properly conclude that its management is in good hands.

Most have hurried off—the majority as soon as they could get their checks for dividends, though some are with us still, and among them we notice old substantial friends, whom we are sure to see on this occasion, and seldom at any other time.

## For the Journal.

To the Cotton Factors of Wilmington.

GENT.—In New Orleans, Charleston, and I presume other Southern markets, Cotton Factors employ regular parties to sample Cotton, which samples are placed upon the tables of the Factors where all Brokers can have access, and can select for such Cotton as are wanted by their employers. Now, the first Broker who obtains the price demanded by the Factor completes the contract and gets a Brokerage Commission of twelve and a half cents per bale from both buyer and seller, for his services.

Now gentlemen of Wilmington, can you not adapt some such a arrangement in this market, so as to give a fair chance to an OUTSIDE BROKER AND HIS EMPLOYER.

SYMPATHY AND COMPROMISE.—The following manifesto of the "Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society," lately adopted at Boston, has been going the rounds of the exchanges. It denounces slavery without exaggeration the spirit of sympathy with insurrection and unrelenting hatred towards the social system of the Southern States, which must be crushed, or which must eventually crush out every pretence to State equality, or to that natural good faith and good feeling upon which the continuance of the Union depends. We commend it especially to the careful perusal of those of our friends in Virginia who are so lately and loudly professing the policy of compromise with anti-slavery sympathy and squatter sovereignty anarchy, and absolute immunity from Congress to all attempts at that of John Brown of Ossawatimie—provided they should occur in the territories of the Union.

EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, November 1st, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of internal freedom, throughout the free States, in case of the execution of Captain John Brown upon trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, on the day of its occurrence, in such manner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by holding meetings, and addresses, the policy of compromise with anti-slavery sympathy and squatter sovereignty anarchy, and absolute immunity from Congress to all attempts at that of John Brown of Ossawatimie—provided they should occur in the territories of the Union.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, { Secretaries  
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, }

## The Princess and the Physician.

Few foreigners who were sojourning in Rome during the Autumn of 18—can fail to remember the violent illness of the beautiful Princess C—, which suddenly withdrew from the brilliant social circles of that city their fairest ornament. The means by which that illustrious lady was restored to health, when given over by all the faculty in Rome, is not, however, so generally known. She owes her life, and is ever prompt to acknowledge the obligation, to the most distinguished physician of the age, Dr. Thomas Holloway. That extraordinary man happened to arrive in the "Seven-hilled City" just as the crisis of her disorder, and was immediately summoned to her palace. He found the Princess in a sad condition. During an evening drive through the Campagna she had been smitten, by the fearful malaria which sometimes arises in poisonous clouds from the stagnant waters of the Tiber, and which, as a violent bilious attack, terminating in jaundice, the lovely lady had kindled all eyes, and eclipsed all rivalry at ball and banquet, was yellow as saffron, and the eyes which had kindled love and admiration in a thousand hearts were duller than lead. In a feeble voice she inquired of the doctor what could be done for her, at the same time protesting that if the hue that now tinged her skin were to remain after her recovery she would rather die than live. Smiling at the paradoxical vanity of one whose queenly beauty was the theme of every traveler who visited Rome, he told her cheerfully that her life and her loveliness were both safe. His prediction proved true. Under the influence of his irresistible Pills, the yellow suffusion began to pass off; and day by day, like a star bursting through a cloud, her beauty was re-developed. Within six weeks it was announced that the Princess would soon gladden the eyes of her admirers at an evening festival to take place at her chateau at Tivoli in honor of her recovery.

It may well be supposed that the Princess would willingly have displayed her gratitude on a magnificent scale, but this Dr. H. would not permit. He refused to receive anything, save a mere souvenir; and she presented him with a most appropriate one. It was a double miniature of her recovery she would rather die than live. Smiling at the paradoxical vanity of one whose queenly beauty was the theme of every traveler who visited Rome, he told her cheerfully that her life and her loveliness were both safe. His prediction proved true. Under the influence of his irresistible Pills, the yellow suffusion began to pass off; and day by day, like a star bursting through a cloud, her beauty was re-developed. Within six weeks it was announced that the Princess would soon gladden the eyes of her admirers at an evening festival to take place at her chateau at Tivoli in honor of her recovery.

"Courier Del Popolo," Rome.

RAMPANT.—The Pittsburg Dispatch is highly indignant at the efforts now on foot to bring all the Harper's Ferry insurgents to justice. Hear it:

Gov. Wise, it will be seen, has offered rewards for several other "rebels" and "traitors" and the Government is already as many as she knows what to do with, and is sincerely hoping that every vagabond who attempts to betray any more of them into the hands of such "law" as is given to haters of slavery, will be taught an effectual lesson never to be forgotten.

## NEWS ITEMS.

THE "LAST MAN." Twelve years ago a party of gentlemen from Harrisburg, Pa., on a sporting tour, in one of their convivial moods, buried a bottle of liquor, the last survivor of a party of five, in the hands of one of the party, and on Friday of last week, the plan received its completion at the hands of the last survivor.

THE CHOCTAW.—The Far West correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that the Choctaws have a permanent school in the hands of one of their chiefs, and are including \$100,000 set apart for school purposes. The interest is paid annually, affording them a revenue of \$80,000, and obviates the necessity of taxes. There are ten "mission" boarding schools in the nation, at which, in addition to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Choctaws are systematically exercised on farm labor, and the girls initiated into the manifold mysteries of housewifery. The Methodist have charge of the most of these institutions, but several are conducted by the Presbyterians. Some six hundred children are receiving instruction in these schools.

U. S. TROOPS FOR THE WEST.—Col. Magruder's mounted battery of seventy-four men and forty or fifty horses left Governor's Island, and took passage Wednesday morning by the Erie Railroad to St. Louis, en route for Fort Leavenworth. The officers of the battery are Col. Magruder, commanding, Capt. Duryee, Lieutenants Turner and Beckwith.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—Chicago, Nov. 9.—The Springfield correspondent of the Times says, that telegraph despatches in the early part of the week, gave the result of the Democratic majority, of 500,000, over the Republican majority of 400,000. The result was a surprise to many, and was attributed to the fact that the Democratic majority was not so large as was expected.

THE MEXICAN BARRIERS.—At Brownsville, Texas, the Mexican Barriers are now in the hands of the United States troops, and are being used for the purpose of preventing the passage of goods and persons between the United States and Mexico.

PROVISIONS.—The provisions of the United States are now in the hands of the United States troops, and are being used for the purpose of preventing the passage of goods and persons between the United States and Mexico.

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GOV. PACKER.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express states that Gov. Packer, of Penn., requested him to say to Gov. W. that he would not only sympathize with him in custody but every individual, named or not, who could be identified as having been present at Harper's Ferry and siding with the insurgents; and that he would employ all necessary aid to effect their arrest.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—St. Louis, November 10th.—Lieut. Morry, of Arizona, a passenger by the California overland mail, reports continued depredations at the mail company's stations by the Indians. A force of two hundred United States troops had gone to chastise the Apaches.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—Milwaukee, November 10.—The returns of the recent election in Wisconsin are very incomplete. It is probable, however, that the Republican State ticket has been elected by a large majority. The Republicans retain their ascendancy in the Legislature.

CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN COOK.—SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON THE INSUBORDINATE.—Charlestown, Nov. 10.—The jury brought in a verdict to-day against John E. Cook, of guilty of murder in the first degree and inciting slaves to insurrection. The court immediately sentenced Cook and the other convicts tried since Brown was convicted to be hung on the 15th of December. It is supposed the Governor will respite Brown to that day, and hang all at the same time. The court adjourned for the term.

SENATOR W. D. BROWN.—On Wednesday last week, Mr. Wm. Griffin, of this county, aged about 50 years, died of palsy. On the Friday preceding, he had been to Rocky Mount, and on his return fell from his cart, striking upon his head, since which time he has been in a state of palsy, and has been unable to move, and has been so paralyzed that he was unable to speak. He had not eaten anything, and all the functions of the body had ceased to act. It is said by some that he was intoxicated at the time he fell from his cart, and that his neck was broken by a fall from the cart. The body was taken to the house of a friend, and was there for some time before it was buried.

FIRE.—We learn that the Gin house of Mr. T. C. Hyman, of this county, was consumed by fire on Friday of last week, together with about 25,000 lbs. of seed cotton. A few pails had been packed, and the remainder was rescued from the flames.—Tarboro' Southern, 12th inst.

SENATOR DOUGLAS DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Washington, Nov. 11.—It was thought last night that Senator Douglas was recovering from his attack of bilious fever, but to-day he is dangerously ill.

GOVERNOR WILLARD IS HERE STOPPING AT THE NATIONAL. A STORM IS HERE.—Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 12.—A violent storm is now in operation throughout the State, which will probably reach Philadelphia sometime this evening.

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